1	2	3
Daman & Diu	1,323	4,034
Delhi	15,773	37,431
Lakshadweep	—	—
Pondicherry	72,251	10,900
India*	106,775,330	127,312,851

*NOTE. India and Manipur figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divs. of Senapati District in Manipur State as census results were cancelled due to administrative and technical reasons.

Coal shortage

*355. SHRI LALIT SURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal in the country at present;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to ensure that no wastage of the commodity takes place;

(c) whether there is any proposal to import coal to tide over the situation; and

(d) if so, the sources thereof and the likely cost per metric tonne at which it would be available in the country, including insurance and freight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO):(a)As per demand assessed by the Planning Commission for 2005-06, the total raw coal demand would be 445.65 million tonnes whereas the total availability from indigenous sources is estimated at 406.48 million tonnes. This leaves a gap of 39.17 million tonnes. The shortage of coal in the country during 2005-06 is proposed to be met through imports by various sectors and also through additioal efforts for enhancement of domestic production.

(b) Around 80% of coal produced by CIL is consumed by power sector. In order to prevent wastage, Ministry of Power has worked out consumptbn

norms for power utilities. The norms are applied while deciding on allocation of coal to power generation units. Ministry of Power is also impressing upon coal consuming power utilities to improve their thermal efficiency so as to optimize coal consumption. Subsidiaries of Coal India are modernizing coal mining techniques by introducing latest technology to optimize production and reduce wastage.

(c) Import of coal is not done centrally. Since coal is under Open General Licence (OGL), consumers are free to import coal based on their requirements. It is expected that the gap between indigenous supply and demand of coal during 2005-06 will be met to a large extent through import of coal by power, steel and cement sectors and other industries.

(d) By and large, coal is imported by individual consumers from Indonesia, South Africa, Australia and China, to supplement indigenous supplies. The landed cost of imported coal will depend upon the negotiated cost with the vendor and also distance from pithead to unloading port.

Utilisation of fund allocated for the protective works

*356. SHRIR. KAMARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that less than 40 per cent of funds allocated for the protective works during the first three years of the Tenth Plan have been utilized by the coal companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have directed the coal companies that all the schemes approved by CCSDA Committee are completed in a time bound programme; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The budgetary allocation is made for "Stowing and Protective Works and R & D" under the head Assistance to Coal and Lignite Companies in the form of subsidies. The allocation of funds during the first three years of the Tenth Plan and actual reimbursement under this head is as follows: